

WEEK OF DISCOVERING

# EUROPEAN CEMETERIES

Doctors' resting places

24. - 30.05.2021.





**NIKO BONETIĆ (Rijeka 1894 - Sušak 1941), dermatologist.**

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He graduated from School of Medicine in Vienna, where he specialized in dermatovenereology. He was a private physician in Sušak, and the director of the Pećine Sanatorium as well as the head of the State Clinic for Skin and Venereal Diseases in Sušak. He is remembered as the founder of dermatovenerology department and chief physician of Sušak Hospital. He studied the role of vitamin C in skin diseases and the history of scabies (syphilis).



**KOZALA (D-5-17)**



**Chief physician ĐURO CATTI (Gjuro, Juraj, Giorgio) (1849-1923), medical doctor.**

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He studied medicine in Vienna and then worked as an assistant at the Leopold Schrötter Laryngology Clinic. In 1879 he returned to Rijeka as the head of the internal medical ward of the city hospital where he worked for many years. He gained his international reputation through scientific publications and consultation practice in Opatija. His works on laryngeal cancer, acute throat infections, symptoms of cancer and laryngeal tuberculosis were particularly important. Being one of the pioneers of modern laryngology, Catti constructed an annular curette to remove adenoid vegetations. He urged for improvement of health and social conditions in the Croatian Littoral. He is a person of historical importance for the Republic of Croatia.

**KOZALA (D-7-3)**





**HINKO EMILI (1900-1983), bacteriologist and epidemiologist.**

Not only was he the manager of the Public Health Center in Sušak from 1931 to 1942, but also the head of the Epidemiological Department of the Central Hygiene Institute in Zagreb (1949-1959), then head of the Hygiene and Epidemiological Department of the Institute of Public Health in Rijeka (1959-1972), and head of the Department of Hygiene and Social Medicine at the Medical Faculty in Rijeka (1960-1972), where he worked as a full professor since 1965. He made significant efforts in controlling malaria on the island of Krk and in the Croatian Littoral, and published a number of studies of intestinal infections that spread through watercourses. He was an honorary member of the Croatian Medical Association and an active amateur photographer. He received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the City of Rijeka in 1970.



**KOZALA (A-6-64)**



**Dr. VIKTOR FINDERLE (1902-1964), physician and inventor.**

He attended high school in Sušak, and the Faculty of Medicine in Zagreb. He passed the specialist exam in gynecology and obstetrics in Padua. From 1928 to 1941 he worked at the Sveti Duh Hospital in Rijeka at the department of surgery, and as a specialist gynecologist and obstetrician. After being mobilized in the Italian army, he was employed at the Military Hospital in Crikvenica. In 1943, after the surrender of the Kingdom of Italy, he joined the Partisan movement. Finderle was the first head of the Department of Maternity and Gynecology in Rijeka General Hospital, the head of the Department of Public Health, and the founder of the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka. He was an expert and a scientist as well as a prolific writer of scientific and professional papers. In 1951, he patented the vacuum extractor, his most important and a well-known invention in obstetrics.



**KOZALA (H-3-140)**



**Professor VINKO FRANČIŠKOVIĆ, Ph.D. (1919-1984), academician.**

He completed his medical studies in Padua in 1943, after which he spent next two years in partisan medical units. He became a specialist in surgery and urology in Belgrade. From 1952 to 1954 he worked at the Military Hospital in Lovran. From then on (1954-61) he was the head of the surgical department at Pula Military Hospital. From 1961 to 1983 he was in charge of “Dr. Zdravko Kučić” surgical department in Rijeka and in 1962 turned it into a leading clinical institution. He founded the Dialysis Center, which performed the first successful kidney transplantation in Croatia in 1971. By performing more than 250 transplantations, he also helped develop transplantation programs in Zagreb, Sarajevo and Skopje. He was a full professor and dean of the Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka (1979-83), and a full member of Academy of Sciences since 1981. “Fisso lo sguardo a lontani orizzonti giungesti al porto ove pace e letizia eterna” is the epitaph written on his grave.



**KOZALA (F-2)**



**ANTONIO FELICE GIACICH (1813-1898) physician.**

He attended secondary school in Rijeka, and went on to study at Medical school in Padua. After completing his medical studies, he became a doctor and surgeon, as well as a specialist in obstetrics and ophthalmology. After coming to Rijeka, he worked for many years in the city hospital as a surgeon, proto-physicist, hospital director, doctor of maritime medicine and professor of maritime hygiene. He is the author of a large number of professional papers, books, manuals and textbooks from various medical fields (balneology, surgery, venereology, epidemiology, hygiene). His most important work is maritime hygiene textbook for cadets of nautical schools (or “Lezioni medicine per i naviganti”) from 1855, which was published in a total of six consecutive editions. Giacich worked on the prevention of the so-called Škrljevo (Morbus Scrlievo) disease or endemic leus (also known as syphilis) in Škrljevo. He is remembered for establishing the protocols for treating and combating the cholera epidemic. He was a prominent politician (autonomist), who was elected among four emissaries of the city of Rijeka to the “regional deputation” to resolve the historic Rijeka issue in 1869.

**KOZALA (G-34)**





**ANTONIO GROSSICH (1840-1926), surgeon.**

After medical studies in Vienna, he worked as a council doctor in Kastav. In 1879 he moved to Rijeka as a primary surgeon and head of the surgical and gynecological department of the city hospital. In 1907 he gained international reputation for using iodine solution in disinfection before surgery. He published the first news about his experiences next year in the "Giornale centrale della chirurgia" magazine. In 1909, his method was finally appraised at the International Congress of Physicians in Budapest. In 1911 the eminent professors Koning of Altona and Walter of Paris were among the first to promote his iodine solution in the world of science. At the Berlin surgical congress prof. Kutner claimed that it was the most important advance in the field of disinfection. The iodine solution gained wider recognition during the Libyan War (1911 -1912). He is a person of historical importance for the Republic of Croatia.

**KOZALA (C-3)**



**LIONELLO LENAZ (1872-1939) physician, world-renowned scientist.**

Head doctor of the Rijeka Hospital and visiting assistant professor at the University of Padua. He attended Medical School in Vienna and in 1895 received a degree in general practice. Lenaz spent next six years working an assistant at the neurology clinics of renowned professor Benedict and professor Neusser. In 1901 he returned to Rijeka and accepted the position of director of the Bacteriological Laboratory of the city hospital. As a professional, he is particularly remembered for his study of jaundice and kidney disease. His most extensive works "Lezioni di ematologia" (published by Wassermann), and "Lezioni di neurologia" remained unfinished. In addition, he wrote a large number of scientific papers from various medical fields (neurology, physiopathology, infectology, etc.). Lenaz was an active member of the Autonomous Party.



**KOZALA (G-28)**



**Professor BRANKO VOLARIĆ, Ph.D. (1927-1982), forensic medicine specialist.**

In 1966 he founded the Department of Forensic Medicine and Criminology at the Medical Faculty in Rijeka, and was its lifelong head of the department. The work of the department became known worldwide through his professional effort and scientific cooperation with a number of similar institutions in European countries and international community due to his membership and managerial position within a number of international professional and scientific associations. He received the award of the City of Rijeka for outstanding achievements in the field of forensic medicine in 1974.

**KOZALA (F-105)**



**Professor ŽIVKO BOLF, Ph.D. (1894 - 1982) dentist.**

The first orthodontist in Yugoslavia. He attended schools of medicine in Graz, Zagreb and Vienna. He specialized in dentistry in 1926 in Vienna in A. Hoppenheim's class, who was one of the most famous European orthodontist of his time. He opened a private dental practice in Sušak, and then in Zagreb. In 1948, when the Department of Odontology at the Medical Faculty in Zagreb was founded, he was elected the first teacher, and formed the Department of Jaw and Dental Reconstruction. In 1955, he became the head of the Department of Odontology, which he reorganized and lay the foundations for the Department to become an independent institution. He was one of the founders of the Faculty of Dentistry in Zagreb and its first dean (1962-65). He is a person of historical importance for the Republic of Croatia.

**TRSAT (B-3-12)**





**Professor BERISLAV BORČIĆ, Sr., Ph. D. (1891 - 1977), hygiene and social medicine specialist.**

Attended high school in Sušak, studied at schools of veterinary medicine in Vienna and Bern. Right before the World War I, he fled to Serbia as a military fugitive, and since 1914 worked in Niš as a contract assistant of the Pasteur Institute. In 1919 he specialized in hygiene and social medicine in Bern. That same year he organized the Serovaccination Institute in Belgrade and became a temporary director of the Pasteur Institute. In 1921 he came to Zagreb and became the first head of the National Bacteriological Institute (the Epidemiological Institute since 1923, today the Croatian Institute of Public Health), which he founded and created along with Dr. Andrija Štampar. From 1926 to 1940 he was in charge of the Hygiene Institute within the School of Public Health in Zagreb. He spent eight years in China (from 1930 to 1938) as a chief adviser at the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. Thanks to his joined efforts with Štampar, Chinese provinces and towns got their health service set up. He was asked by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRRA) in 1946 to promote and organize health services in China again, and in 1947 he established and led the World Health Organization (WHO) mission in China. He was Chief Health Adviser to the UN International Children's Fund (UNICEF) in Paris from 1948 to 1950 and New York (1950-55), and from 1955 to 1957 Deputy Director-General of UNICEF in New York. He is a person of historical importance for the Republic of Croatia.

**TRSAT (D-6-14)**



**NIKO GJIVOVIĆ - JOHNSON (Dubrovnik 1866 - Rijeka 1933), dentist.**

He started his career in Rijeka as an assistant to his uncle Mate, who was also a dentist, and then studied dental surgery in the USA. After he returned to Rijeka, he again worked with his uncle and as a dentist at the Military -Naval Academy. He moved again, this time to England, and then to Split (1904-1919 intermittently). In Split, he was one of the forerunners in passing on American and English dental treatment experiences. Not only was he a distinguished professional, but also a pioneer in cycling, motorcycling and one of the first motorists; he was also a ship modeler and steam and electric machines modeler.

**TRSAT (B-5-11)**





### **JANKO KOMLJENVIĆ (1897 - 1966) doctor and surgeon.**

Studied medicine in Vienna. He worked as an assistant at the Surgery Department of Medical Faculty in Zagreb from 1926 to 1936. In 1936 he became the appointed chief of medicine of the surgery department in newly built regional hospital in Sušak. He was recognized for his work on developing neurosurgery, thoracic surgery, urology and traumatology at the new hospital. Besides, he introduced endoscopic urology at the Sušak Hospital. He was an accomplished traumatology surgeon. Komljenović joined the Partisan movement in 1943, and was found in charge of the Military Hospital for the Kordun region from 1944 until the end of the war. After the war he was reappointed as the chief of medicine of the Surgery Department of Sušak Hospital in 1946, and in 1955, together with Dr. Ante Medanić. He became the first professor of surgery at the newly founded Faculty of Medicine in Rijeka. He retired in 1961.



**TRSAT (C-1-95)**



### **FRANJO KRESNIK (Vienna 1869- Sušak 1943) physician and violin maker.**

He graduated from the Croatian Grammar School in Rijeka, and then studied medicine in Vienna and Innsbruck. He began his medical career in children's hospitals in Vienna and Innsbruck. Kresnik returned to Rijeka in 1900, where he worked as a well-known and respected doctor for the rest of his life. Besides being a prominent physician, he had a profound interest in music. For almost 40 years he diligently and persistently studied the ancient Italian art of building instruments (liuteria). He founded a laboratory in Rijeka where he spent his free time in research and practical work. He studied some of the most famous masters from Cremona (Amati, Guarneri, Stradivari), and with his assistant Carl Schuavi, made over fifty violins and one string quartet. He also wrote several notable essays and dissertations on string instruments. As an excellent connoisseur of the instruments of the old masters in Cremona, he was known as "the man who reads violins" - the most famous Croatian violin maker, also known as the Croatian Stradivarius.



**TRSAT (B-9-8)**





### **Dr. ZDRAVKO KUČIĆ (1910-1961) doctor of internal medicine.**

The clinical hospital in Sušak is named after him. Born in Bakar as the son of Dr. Juraj Kučić, a native of Sušak, a lawyer, who performed numerous and important official duties (Grand Prefect of the Primorje-Krajina and Osijek regions, Banovina inspector, Banovina advisor) and often changes positions, in 1923 he was elected Mayor of Sušak. Zdravko attended elementary school in Bakar and Ogulin, graduated from Sušak Grammar School in 1928, and then began his studies at the Medical Faculty in Zagreb, in 1929 he continued his medical studies at the University of Belgrade where he graduated in 1934. In 1940 he became a specialist in internal medicine. In 1943 he joined the partisans and welcomed the end of the war as a doctor in the Fourth Division of Yugoslav Army. He was appointed head of the Internal and Infectious Diseases Department of the Sušak Hospital in 1946, and since 1949 chief of medicine of the Internal Medicine Department and director of the Rijeka General Hospital. One of the most deserving for the founding of the Medical Faculty in Rijeka in 1955. He was a member of Jadran Rowing Club.

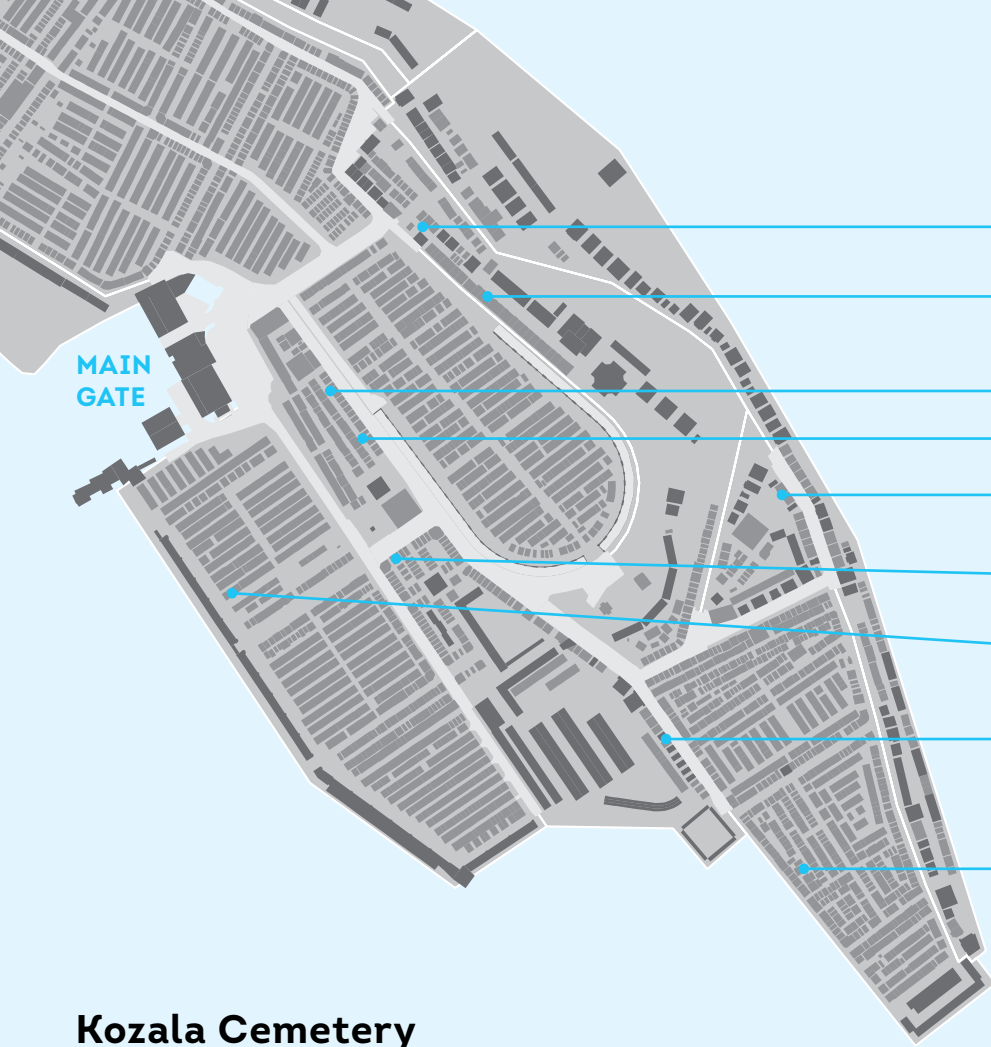


**TRSAT (C-1-13)**

### **MONUMENT TO BODY DONORS**

“In memory of those who gave their bodies for the study and advancement of medical science, let the eternal light shine upon them.” A simple memorial monument to the body donors was put up along the path of the field with the Central Cross in 2016. A glass ball with eternal light is put in the middle of the monument. This is a symbol of life which overcomes death... A concrete base supports three separate parts holding metal inscriptions with name, surname, year of birth and death of those who gave their bodies for medical research.

**CGG DRENOVA**



**Kozala Cemetery**

ĐURO CATTI **D-7-3**

NIKO BONETIĆ **D-5-17**

LIONELLO LENAZ **G-28**

ANTONIO FELICE GIACICH **G-34**

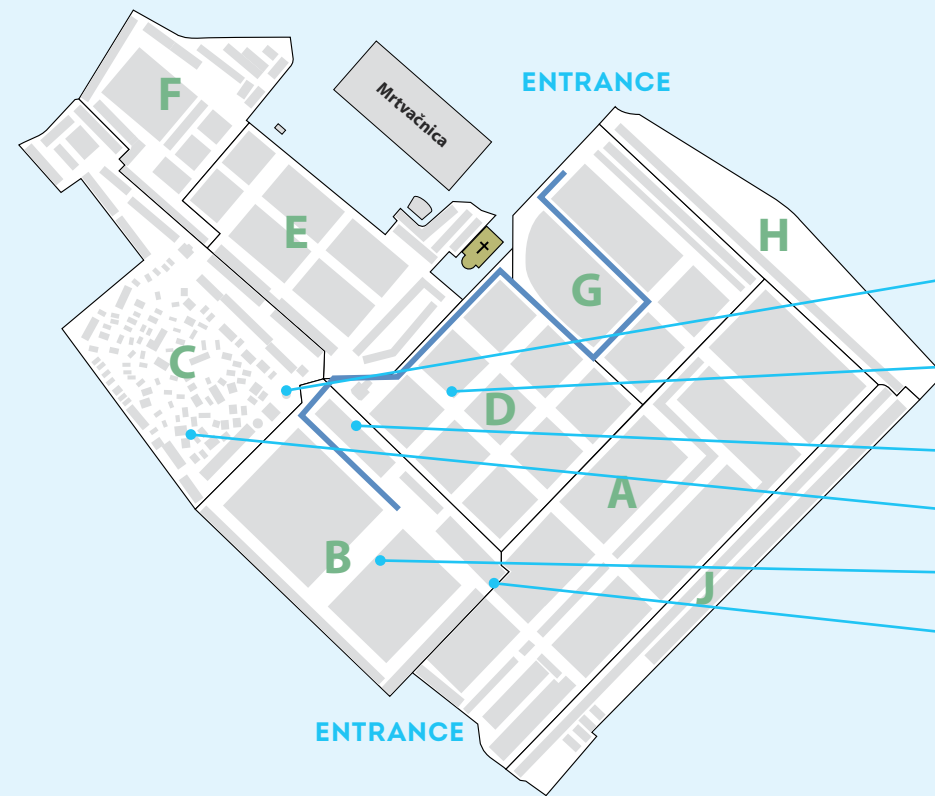
ANTONIO GROSSICH **C-3**

Professor VINKO FRANČIŠKOVIĆ,  
Ph.D. **F-2**

Dr. VIKTOR FINDERLE **H-3-140**

Prof. BRANKO VOLARIĆ, Ph.D. **F-105**

HINKO EMILI **A-6-64**



**Trsat Cemetery**

Dr. ZDRAVKO KUČIĆ **C-1-13**

Professor BERISLAV BORČIĆ Sr.,  
Ph.D. **D-6-14**

FRANJO KRESNIK **B-9-8**

Dr. JANKO KOMLJENOVIĆ **C-1-95**

Professor ŽIVKO BOLF, Ph.D.  
**B-3-12**

NIKO GJIVOVIĆ - JOHNSON **B-5-11**





## **KOZALA utility company**

Development and maintenance of cemetery, funeral, burial and stone-mason services  
Braće Hlača 2/A 51000 Rijeka  
[www.kd-kozala.hr](http://www.kd-kozala.hr)  
[info@kd-kozala.hr](mailto:info@kd-kozala.hr)

### **Management**

+385 51 514 300  
+385 51 208 740

### **Funeral and burial services**

Rijeka, Braće Hlača 2/A  
+385 51 208 720  
+385 51 208 730

### **Funeral organization at the customer address**

+385 91 431 6313

## **Transport of the deceased from 8am-10pm**

+385 51 512 528  
+385 91 571 6098

### **Public relations service**

+385 51 208 744

### **Stone-mason services**

Rijeka, Petra Kobeka 13  
+385 51 514 567

### **Florist Perla**

Rijeka, Braće Hlača 2/D  
+385 51 208 750

### **Florist Biser**

Rijeka, Petra Kobeka 20/A  
+385 51 515 344

